The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,435.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	32
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The rate for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied (as Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AROOT, 1,782 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander Burke, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 11th March Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The above is fitted ... usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-...

The Kurrachee Steamer ... Bombay on FRIDAY, the 3rd March, and ... MOREA ... 6th idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time ... at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply ... & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICA... WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BR... INDIA STEAM NAVIG... (Limited) under contra... steamers as ... and Cargo ...

The S. S. PATNA, 1,... Captain ..., will be despatched ... 1876, at 4 P.M.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb. 1876.
KANGAR	E. J. Baker	2021	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton, March.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Remoldson	2964	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1910	4 0	20th—Suez, &c.
PERSIA	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton. April
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2765	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
SIAM	N. W. Hazelwood	2003	8 0	10th—Southampton.
LOMBARDY	S. M. Gillson	2723	450	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	F. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton. May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M. previously on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd Feb. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,835 Tons, and 250 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 19th February 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 6TH MARCH.

THE new Steamer BRANKSOME HALL, 2,085 Tons Register, 500 H. P. nominal, Captain Collin, will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool via Suez Canal as above.

This is a magnificent new Steamer built to steam 13 Knots and has accommodation for about 80 First-Class Passengers.

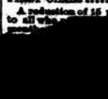
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	494	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
UTOPIA	2721	573	27nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2272	494	19th Feb.	26th F b.	8th April.

And regularly thereafter further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs.

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be ... to all who ... Anchor ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO LONDON FOR Rs. 450.

(SAILING ABOUT 1ST MARCH 1876.)

THE First Class Steamer St. OLAF, 1,935 Tons Register, 200 H. P. has superior accommodation for Thirty First Class Passengers. She is fitted with all the latest appliances for the comfort of Passengers. Carries a Stewardess. Apply to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Passengers Steamer MARS, 3,300 Tons, 4 0 H. P., will be despatched direct to MARSEILLES on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., positively. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE EXCLUSIVE OF LIQUOR).

	1st Class.	2nd Cl ss.	Deck.
To Marseilles	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs 180
To Port Said	„ 3 0	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 3 0	„ 240	„ 122½

For Passage, &c., apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd, 18 Bombay Green.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 19th February 1876.

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.

THE PARSE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB, TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 19TH FEB. 1876.

A Guarantee representation of the well known drama entitled

THE LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN,

to be followed by the fairy opera of

INDUR SABHA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Boxes to hold 4 each ..... Rs. 6.

Reserved	Rs. 3 0	Stalls	As. 0 12
Unreserved	„ 2 0	Gallery	„ 0 8
Orchestra Stalls	„ 1 0	Pit	„ 0 4

Tickets at Messrs. Dorabjee Jamshedjee & Co., Kalbadevi Road, and at the Theatre.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH, THE OCTOROON.

ZOE ..... Mas. G. B. W. Lewis.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT, Under the Patronage of H. E. SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, Governor of Bombay.

TUESDAY. THE OCTOROON.
WEDNESDAY. EAST LYNNE.
THURSDAY. SCHOOL.
FRIDAY. EAST LYNNE.
SATURDAY, GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; 2nd Gallery, Rs. 2. Family Tickets admitting 3, at Soundy & Co.'s, Rs. 10.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

REDUCED PRICES.

OLD VICTORIA THEATRE,

GRANT ROAD,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, FEB. 19,

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB WILL REPRODUCE THEIR FAVOURITE MELODRAMA OF

JALLUM JORE.

Reserved Seats secured at the Vurtman Press, Dhobie Talao, and at the Theatre.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS per S. S. ERL-KING.—PASSENGERS are requested to be on Board P. S. TO-DAY, the 19th.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s. s. Erlking.

TO LET, on BANDORA HILL, from 1st March, a beautifully situated HOUSE near the "Point," partly furnished. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.

House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT,

...000 CASES AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL,

JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

TREACHER & Co, LIMITED, have on SALE at their several Establishments a LARGE COLLECTION of the above, consisting of CARD CASES and TRAYS, CHESS BOARDS, CIGAR CASES, GLOVE BOXES, FANS, TEA CADDIES, SMOKERS' COMPANIONS, WORK TABLES, &c., &c., at prices ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 100.

These high class samples of Japanese workmanship strikingly illustrate the skill and ingenuity of that remarkable nation and will repay inspection from those on the outlook for appreciated presents to friends in Europe.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF

LONDON, PARIS AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this City.

TERMS CASH.

Name of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs.	a.	From 15 lbs and upwards. Rs.	a.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine ...	1	12	1	10	To Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c. liberally dealt with.
Organge Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine ...	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 lb upwards.

☞ TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

A... TH AND COMPANY

...plendid...

HOUSES TO BE LET.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of T. G. HEWLETT, Esq. It has Four Bed and Bath Rooms, a Drawing and Dining Room. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 190, lately vacated by D. S. Kemp, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street House Agent.

HORNBY ROW.

SECOND FLOOR of a House in Hornby Row, in the occupation of Mr. Jarvis. Rent Rs 90. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

NOTICES.

TO COTTON COMPANIES—A GENTLEMAN thoroughly acquainted with COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING in all its details, and who can design and lay out MILLS, wishes to become MANAGING DIRECTOR of an important concern. Address "COTTON," care of Messrs. T. S. EVANS and Co., Accountants, 5 and 6 Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB of WESTERN INDIA at the CLUB HOUSE at 1 P. M. on TUESDAY, the 22nd February, to consider the following proposal:—

To PURCHASE the BUILDINGS now rented by the Club and raise FUNDS for that purpose.

FRED. SPRING, Captain R. A., Honorary Secretary.

Club of Western India, Poona, 8th February 1876.

NOTICE.

THE first issue of a WEEKLY PAPER, entitled "THE TRUE REFORMER," and intended to fill the place of the late *Indian Observer*, will be published shortly: Intending SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send in their NAMES and ADDRESSES to the Undersigned, who will edit the new paper with the assistance of many of the able contributors to the *Observer*, who have already promised their support. ADVANCE SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOT REQUIRED, but early registration of names is desirable. RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION will be Rs. 5 quarterly without Postage, and Rs. 6 with Postage.

H. W. STAINFORTH, 7, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER at the RODI DEPOT, near Karwar, on the 29th February 1876 and following days:—

41 Logs of about 2,000 Candies measurement on which a moderate upset price will be placed, will be sold on the following terms:—

1. 25 per cent. deposit on all purchases at the conclusion of each day's sale.

2. Balance to be paid and Timber removed by the 25th March 1876.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

R. G. C. WESTBROOK, Superintendent Timber Depot, Karwar.

Karwar, 12th February 1876.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. R. CAMPBELL and Co. beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they will COMMENCE BUSINESS as GENERAL MERCHANTS at

MAHABLESHWER,

On the 1st March 1876.

Parties coming up for the Season will find it both more convenient and economical to obtain their supplies from us, which we guarantee to be of the best quality. As we shall aim at supplying nearly all demands, our stock by the 1st of March 1876 will comprise Beer, Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Oilmanstores, Kerosine Oil, Confectionery, Provisions in tin, Glassware, Crockery-ware Cutlery, Plated-ware, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Ammunition, Groceries, Patent Medicines, Books, Shirts, Hats, Gloves, Perfumery, Riding Requisites, Sticks, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Mahableshwar, 15th F... R. CAMPBELL & Co.

NO...

AN APPRECIABLE ...

THE NEW (REGISTERED) PR...

CIRCULAR POINTE...

THAT NEITHER SCRATCH ON... NOR SPURT THE I...

THE "POST," "ECHO," "HE... ZETTE" PUNCH," "FIGARO," "MAGAZINE," "GLOBE," "MA... AND "REVIEW" PENS.

Small boxes of either kind .....
Larger boxes containing 1 gross eith...
Post, Echo, or Herald Pens .....
Do. Do. Gazette, Punch, Figa...
Lancet, Magazine, or Globe .....
Do. Do. Mail, Times, or Review Pe...
Sample Cards with 1 dozen assorted pe...
per card .....

The Trade supplied on Lib...

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY ...

TREACHER & ...

BOMBAY, BY...

P. C...

MIL...

CARRIA...

S. & Co., with ... ...unication lately ...
BOMBAY, beg to bring to the ... after Presidency, that they are ...
ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of ... &c., which they guarantee to be ... seasoned material, and which, after ... every part of India, have been fo... LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE th... EUROPE.

S. & Co., call special attention to their ... NEWEST DESIGNS in ... 4-in-hand CARRIAGE, DOG CART, T... CLE HARNESS. In their Ware Room will ... REQUISITE for the COACH HOUSE and ST...

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

BRACELETS.

ALL GOLD BAND BRACELETS, with same all round, either flat or slightly rounded. Price, according to width Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with ornamental fronts, in immense variety, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS flexible jointed, like the "Chirmer" Bracelet of 170. When open, laying flat. Many patterns, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.

"POINTE D'ARRET" BRACELETS. These are very fashionable, and often several are worn on one arm. We have them of Plain Gold Rs. 30 to Rs. 75; Enamelled Gold Rs. 70 to 110; set with Gems, from Rs. 90 upwards.

GEM BRACELETS, inexpensive, set with Pearls, Coral, Turquoise, and small Rubies, Emeralds, Diamonds, &c., and often decorated with enamel in colours, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.

GEM BRACELETS, set with valuable Diamonds and other precious stones, including choice Pink Coral and Pearls, fine enamel, &c., from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000.

SECRET PORTRAIT BRACELETS, opening to show from 1 to 5 portraits. When shut, the portraits are perfectly concealed. In plain Gold, Rs. 300; in Diamonds, Rs. 600.

"SOUVENIR" BRACELETS. The design of this is a flat jointed band, pierced with the motto, and folding up as a Book Locket. In all Gold, Rs. 250; in Gems, Rs. 400.

GOLD CABLE CHAIN BRACELETS, massive looking, hollow, with Locket Pendants, from Rs. 125 to Rs. 300.

Sketches and Price List upon Application.

ELLIGENCE

1876.

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…,500,000 bales, and to the

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… discouraging to a degree and no

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…of the port being restricted to limits

…not possibly afford employment to

…ow embarked in it. Already the

…to about a fifth of the entire value

…with every probability of it being

… reduced before the close of the

…o telegrams of yesterday evening

…arket depressed, Surats unchanged,

…Spot quotations a decline is advised

…b. in G. F. Ginned Broach, G. F.

…war, G. F. Hinginghaut and Mid-

…a morning's market opened un-

…dable sales 10,000, actual imports

…York yesterday's telegrams quote

… cents, but April-May

… cents having been last

…nt at 13 7/16 cents per

… London are unaltered.

…e ports to date are

	1875	1874
	…000	13,0·0
		100,000
		3,926,000

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…, Fives-and-a-half 91½.

…of the Bank of England

…provement in position, the

…Reserve to Liabilities having

…42⅞ to 42¾ per cent. The

…s has increased by £812,500 and

…5,000, but there is evidently a fair

…d for money. Discounts showing

…875,000, while the rate of discount

…ight Indian Bill has advanced

…k from 3⅛ to 3⅜ per cent.

…at 105¼

…r is now given at 54 3/16d., an advance

…per os., the result evidently of a demand

…reated by the withdrawal of Council Drafts on

Wednesday. This week's Southampton steamer brings £95,000 in Silver for Bombay and we may look for a steady influx of specie into the country if Government continue their present suicidal system of dealing with Council drafts. As we yesterday remarked, we are now assured that the drafts must come forward sometime, and non-allotment now means double allotments later on. In the meantime if the Banks go on providing for their wants on this side by importing Silver, Government may perhaps find that they have kept their drafts for a worse market than what they have already refused.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day opened quiet but steady, and continued so until near the close At the last moment, however, the Banks reduced their drawing rates by 1-32d. and came out as buyers at 1-16d. under yesterday's quotations. We now quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 3¾d.	per Rupee
Ditto, 6 months' sight	1s 9¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s 9 1-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s 9¼d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and rates are nominally unchanged, a remark which also applies to Government Paper.

…ET to day has … with

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 12th Februaary, 1876 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits	70,91,005	2	10
Other Deposits	66,25,999	0	11
Cash Credits	3,04,483	11	9
Post Bills	55,503	14	9
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
Rs	2,02,07,879	0	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	84,13,962	2	8
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	3,66,462	0	1
Govt. Securities	35,45,288	7	0
Loans	15,95,941	15	10
Account of Credits	4,99,221	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	32,89,389	9	6
Dead Stock	2,91,669	3	6
Bills of Exchange	12,06,044	9	8
Due by other Banks	9,31,870	0	0
Rs.	2,02,07,879	0	3

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 12th Febry. 1876.

Open 1278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,15,370	0	0
Merchandize	3,43,998	0	0
Telegraph	913	0	0
Earths Trains	327	8	0
Total Rs.	4,60,607	8	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles. Total Rs.	6,33,083	3	5
Decrease Rs.	1,72,475	11	5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and sixty-two deck passengers.

THE BARQUE COURIER DE BOMBAY, 410 tons, Captain L. Chennade, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Mauritius (January 11th), brought one deck passenger and 7,289 bags sugar.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. COMMILLA, 549 tons, Captain J C. Sharpe, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Col. Saville, and forty-six deck passengers.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 8[illegible] tons, Nesoda, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst. from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and ninety-seven deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE SHIP SPOONAWAY, 1,499 tons, Captain Robert Storm, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Sunderland (15th September) and Queenstown (6th October), brought a cargo of 2,182 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Kurrachee, Mr. Denso and three servants, and Mr. and Mrs. Soundy. From Mandvie.—Mr. and Mrs. Nursee Kessowjee and ten servants, Mr. K. N. Oama, Mr. M. Narralwalla. From different ports.—One hundred and eighty-three deck passengers.

THE BARQUE QUEEN OF CEYLON, 422 tons, Captain J. S. Scott, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from London (October 17th) brought the following cargo :—205 cases window glass, 4,398 bars iron, 210 casks pitch, 35 casks coal tar, 75 casks cement, 20 cases soap, 750 packages asphalte, 100 drums oil, 589 packages merchandise, 205 casks color, 100 barrels alum, 61 packages firecla, 25 cases oilmanstores, 48 bundles buckets, 75 kegs nails, 100 pieces lead, and some other packages sundries. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Kurrachee, Feb 14.
17	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Carwar, Feb 14.
18	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvee, Feb 16.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
15	Harmonia	Small	Hull.
	Ormuzilla (s)	Sharp	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Branksome Hall, to Liverpool.
Ship Cape Verde, to Liverpool.
Barque Ville de Marseille, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.			
14	Laurel	Davis	London, Sept 23.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
14	Zemindar	...	...
	Houghton	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.		
15	Indus (s)	Southampton.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.		
16	Indus (s)	Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 17.

Richardson, Major, Madras S. A., on Med Cert, from Tonghoo.
Connolly, Surg, Madras Med Est, on Med Cert, from Rangoon.
Fraser, Captain, Bengal 7/19th Regt, to appear before a Med Board, from Ramkhet.
Millett, Lieut.-Col, Bengal Ins Genl of Police, from furlough, England.
Wray, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, from Sawant Warree.
Cresswell, Lieut, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Rangoon.
Silbthorpe, Major, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 18.

Blair, Col, Bombay 1st Lancers, to join, to Poona.
Blair, Col Bengal Army, from leave, to Ajmere.
Beville, Col, Bombay 1st B regt N I, to join, to Hydrabad, Scind
O'Dowd, Captain, Madras 14th Hussars, to rejoin, to Bangalore
Thurder, Lieut, Bombay 7th R Fusiliers, on duty, to Poorundhur.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb 15.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 29, 24 and 25 Vic can 67, or the Indian Councils Act, 1861 His Grace the Gover has been pleased to appoint the Hon Mr David Fremantle Carmichael and the Hon Mir Hoomayoon Jah Bahadur to be Additional Members of the Council of Fort St George for making Laws and Regulations only.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr R F Webster, Dist and Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly, privilege leave from 12th to 28th Feb 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr M G Pricharo, Esqr, Solicitor, Madras, leave to Europe for one year on medical certificate, under Rule IV of Supplement C Revised, to the Civil Leave Code.

His Grace the Gover in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment :—

Mr Ernest Bardley to act as Govt solicitor, Madras, during the absence of Mr Prichard on leave or until further orders.

Pichuvaiyer 2nd class Mag of Vedasendur, in the Dist of Madura, to be Sub-Registrar of Vedasendur.

E Anantaramiyer, 2nd clas Mag of Ramnad, in the Dist of Madura to be Sub Registrar of Ramnad.

Mr A Cruickshank, Actg Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, delivered charge of the Court to the Sub Judge on the 8th inst.

Mr A Cricksh nk, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, assumed charge of the Court from the Sub Judge in the forenoon of the 11th inst.

Mr H P Gordon, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of Salem, assumed charge of the Court from the Sheristadar on the 14th inst.

Mr H B Grigg, Asst Comr of the Nilgiris, delivered charge of the office to Mr Cockerell, the Comr, in the afternoon of the 7th inst.

Mr H G Prichard Govt solicitor, Madras, delivered charge of the Office to Mr Barclay in the afternoon of the 14th inst.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) Pillarisetti Narsimhulu Naidu, Depy Tahsildar of Avinadda Div, Bandara Taluq, in the Kistna Dist, is appointed to be a Mag of the 2nd class, and to exercise the powers conferred on Mags of that class by Notification of 1st Jan 1873.

Under Sec 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act X of 1872) Velais Lakshmiah Pantulu, Dy Tahsildar of Tenali Div Repalli Taluq, in the Kistna Dist, is appointed to be a Mag of the second class, and to exercise the powers conferred on Mags of that class by Notification of 1st Jan 1873.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act X of 1872.) Yedlarakum Varada Chary Actg Sheristadar of Madrantakum Taluq in the Chingleput Dist, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class, and to exercise the powers conferred on Mags of that class by Notification of 1st Jan 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G T Mackenzie, Acting Head Asst to the Colr and Mag of Coimbatore, privilege leave for three months, from the 8th March 1876, under Sec 31 of the Civil Leave Code.

O Cannen, Dy Colr in charge of Salt and Customs, Malabar, two months' privilege leave, from or after 1st March 1876, under Sec 12, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Mr W A Willcock, Acting Senior Asst to the Colr and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George in Vizagapatam, in the Gazette of the 7th Dec 1875, is cancelled.

Mr A M Jones, Dy Colr in charge of the Treasury, Ganjam, to act as Dy Colr and Mag for Genl duty, Coimbatore, during the employment of Mr A M MacGregor on other duty or until further orders.

G Strinivasa Rau Pantulu, Colr's Sheristadar, Ganjam, to act as Dy Colr in charge of the Treasury of that Dist during the employment of Mr A M Jones on other duty or until further orders.

Mr J L Fernandes, Head Clerk, Colr's office, South Canara, to act as Dy Colr in charge of Salt and Customs, Malabar, during the absence of O Cannan on leave or until further orders.

Mr H B Grigg, Actg Under Secy to Govt, Revenue Dept, assumed charge of the office in the forenoon of the 10th inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr L W Paynter, E Engr, 3rd grade, Madura Dist, leave on urgent private affairs for one month, in extension of the leave notified in the "Fort St. George Gazette' of the 8th Feb 1876,

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J M Walker, M A, Chaplain of Poonamallee, to be Chaplain of Trimulgherry, in succession to the Rev H W Russell resigned.

Mr W S Foster, Act Colr of Kurnool, to be Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Kurnool

The Rev A P Rowe is admitted as a Junior Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment from the 11th inst the date of his arrival at Madras per steamer Duke of Sutherland.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 5 and 6 of Act IV of 1871, the Govr in Council hereby appoints Mr J H A Tremenheere, Asst Colr, North Arcot, to be a Member and Vice-President of the Chittoor Local Fund Circle, vice Mr Cox transferred.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Surg-Maj H McR. Ross, M D, to act as Civil Surg, Vellore, notified in the "Gazette" of the 19th Jan 1875 will be considered as having been made without prejudice to his military duties with effect from the 21st April 1874, this cancels the Notification in the "Gazette' dated 3rd Aug 1875, page 1339.

Asst Surg M Parasurama Naicker is transferred from the Branch Dispensary, Cuddalore, to the Civil Dispensary, Chedambram.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col J Michael, having proceeded to Calcutta on duty with His Grace the Govr, will be considered to have assumed on the afternoon of the 17th Feb 1876, the office of Secy to Govt in the Military Dept, to which he was appointed in G O G No 33, dated 8th idem.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :

Surg-Maj J S Eidings, M D, in medical charge, 41st Regt, N I, on furlough, on private affairs for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Calcutta.

Lt Col Fraser, of the S C, Military Secy to the Resident at Hyderabad, is granted furlough to Europe and in India on private affairs, for nine months, under the Regulations of 1868, and permitted to embark from Calcutta, Madras or Bombay.

[illegible] dated 10th Nov 1875, pensioners [illegible] 20th Brig R A, is [illegible] instead of at [illegible] were

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEATH.—February 14th, at Poona, the wife of Lieutenant P. C. Heath 5th, Regt N. I., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

CHAMBERS.—February 12th, at Calcutta, Joseph Hugh Chambers, Demy of Magdalen Coll. Oxon, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. J. Chambers, late 21st N. I, aged 21 years and 4 months.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.
FOR SALE TO ARRIVE,
IN LOTS TO SUIT,
100 BBLS. AMERICAN APPLES,
EX SHIP TIMORE.
N. B.—On and after arrival Ice Ship TIMORE (now due) the price of American Ice will be REDUCED to THREE QUARTER ANNA PER POUND.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876.

LORD SALISBURY has, in his speech to the associated Chambers of Commerce, struck the keynote of a policy which will win back for the Ministry all the popularity Lord Derby, by his cold-blooded speeches at Edinburgh, wantonly threw away. The Secretary of State for India is the first member of the Government who has had the courage to make a frank reply to the demand of the English people that the country shall have a true Imperial policy. From a mistaken feeling of caution, other members of the Government have tried to attenuate the importance of the transaction in Canal shares, and have irritated the public by vague assertions that the purchase of the shares was not made for the sake of commercial profit, but that they declined to say for what political purpose they had thought it necessary to acquire a direct interest in the Canal. Lord Salisbury must long have been impatient of this unnecessary mystery, which merely provoked criticism, and kept the nation from following enthusiastically the lead of the Ministry; and he declares, in a few plain words, sadly mangled however by the compiler of the telegram, that the main object of the foreign policy of England is to protect India, and that, with this end in view, the country is determined not to let any other foreign Power put any impediment in the way of open communication between England and India. This declaration is sufficiently wide to cover the defence of the independence of Turkey as well as Egypt as an integral part of the foreign policy of England, and we believe it will be welcomed by the whole nation as the embodiment in becoming language of a policy to which it has for years longed to give expression.

BUT a few short years ago the *Times*, in noticing the waning of a small-pox epidemic which then had swept over a large portion of Great Britain, remarked that it would be the fault of the people themselves and of the legislature if England should ever again be visited by a similar epidemic. In leading up to this remark it placed clearly before the public the arguments for and against vaccination, and a review of them led to the assertion we have just repreated, and which cannot be too often insisted upon. To any ordinary balanced mind the many proofs that yearly show themselves of the powers of vaccination as a prophylactic against small-pox are patent enough, and at this present stage of the world's progress no wordy argument needs be necessary to enhance them. They may be noticed at every turn, and if much in Europe, still much more in this country. There are many people yet here who can remember with what devouring force small pox epidemics swept [illegible] the country at one time, and what havoc they left in their train; how [illegible] depleted traots [illegible] were

tage of his stay in London to impress upon the Duke of Cambridge and the India Office the advisability of introducing the double company plan of organization to the Native Army. This is to increase the strength of companies to two hundred men, to give four companies to a regiment, and to officer each company with a European Captain and Subaltern and the usual native officers. It is the simplest, as well as the most economical scheme we know of for rendering native regiments efficient, and it could easily be brought into action in the Indian Army without upsetting altogether existing arrangements of organization which most of the schemes of reconstruction we hear of would most certainly do. With four Captains, four Lieutenants, an Adjutant, Quarter Master, Musketry Instructor, and Surgeon, a native regiment of eight hundred men would do well, but to provide for the command of the corps is a somewhat difficult thing, as senility is one of the greatest evils of the present regimental system. Regiments of the Native Army should be commanded by Lieutenants-Colonel and Majors, and one of each rank might be added to the above list of officers. All officers on attaining the rank of Brevet, or full Colonel, ought to be provided for in some other way than in regimental command, for native regiments lose all spirit when commanded by old gentlemen unable to sit their horses and as full of crotchets as eggs are full of meat. We have seen Colonels in the Indian Army in command of men who would not have appeared out of character as Mrs. Gamp, or Mrs. Harris Poke bonnets, pattens, an umbrella, an easy chair and something on the mantel-piece to take "when so disposed," would have suited these ancient commanders much better than the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, but when we think that it is the vital interest of all old officers of this type to keep the Native Army as it is, one ceases to wonder at the delay in reconstruction

There is only one remedy for senility in the Indian Army, and that is—money. Whether the money comes out of the pockets of an officer's juniors, or out of the Government coffers, it must come, or old officers will not go, and bad as the old Indian Army was for senility, it was nothing worse than the Army organization which obtains at present. The Major Dumbles of pre Mutiny times have their representatives to-day, and there is not that facility afforded of getting rid of them which the old bonus and purchase system at one time offered. The old nerveless, toothless, spectacled commanders hang on to the Service like grim death to get their Colonels' allowances, and, it is impossible to calculate the mischief they do that Service by simply setting the example of making it a convenience. The Government ought to revise the Pension Rules which are actually belonging to the last century, and, by increasing the rates to meet the wants of the present time, do away with the very plausible excuse the old and decrepid have of sticking on to the Service to the last. It is true that the special annual inducements to retirement are getting rid of some ninety senior officers every year, but the arrangement is unsystematic and unsatisfactory. It clears out one old man for another to take his place, and this sort of thing will continue as long as it lasts. Special retiring allowances, too, unsettle the minds of officers, causing them to imagine all sorts of specialities in their future, and it would be infinitely better to revise the Pension Rules, and render them liberal enough for officers to take advantage of their provisions before old age came than to go on holding out hopes to people to remain in the Service as long as possible so as to get the greatest price for commutation of Colonels' allowances.

To return to the double-company plan, it will be perceived that it is in some sort a compromise between the old organization and the new. It does away with some of the most glaring faults of the latter—want of officers, for instance, and mounted officers—and it has not the cost of the first in the way of twenty officers or so to a corps. It has the further advantage of handiness in the field—a great thing with native soldiers, and, indeed, if the four company to a regiment plan was adopted, the present field book of manœuvres might be reduced [illegible] volume by at least one half. However

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 28TH JAN.

THE question of bankruptcy and insolvency legislation, unsavoury enough to most people, is always of interest to mercantile men; but it is at present coming into special prominence in connection with the glaring defects of our last Act on the subject, that of 1869. A document has been sent to me, drawn up by Mr. James Russell, Secretary of the Mercantile Law Amendment Society, at the request of the Lord Chancellor, in the form of a petition, which, it is said, is supported by sixty banking firms and a large number of leading mercantile firms. This deals with three points: "Liquidation by Arrangement," "The Debtors' Act 1869," and "Unclaimed Dividends." Some of the disclosures made are so important that I have no hesitation in transcribing them here. With respect to liquidation by arrangement he points out that the requisite majority of three-fourths of the creditors which is needed to the discharge of the debtor from his liabilities is often obtained by the aid of friendly, bribed, or even fictitious creditors, the chief creditors rarely attending, and the debtor generally gets released on any terms he likes to offer. The consequence is that there has been a continued and regular decrease in the rate of composition allowed by debtors in each year since the commencement of the Act, and he gives a table to show this. Thus the rate not exceeding a shilling in the pound has increased from 76 cases in 1870 to 501 in 1874; not exceeding five shillings has increased from 490 to 744; not exceeding ten shillings has decreased from 389 in 1870 to 247 in 1874; and not exceeding fifteen shillings has fallen from 116 to 94. That is, the smaller compositions have largely augmented, and the larger have diminished, notwithstanding the provision of the Act which declares that a debtor shall not be entirely free until he has paid ten shillings in the pound. Mr. Russell calls the present system a "scandal and disgrace to the country," and says that creditors are getting impatient of it. He proposes an alternative scheme by which a debtor could effect an arrangement before he has dissipated his assets, should a majority of his creditors be willing to release him; the principal feature of this being that where a dividend of less than ten shillings in the pound is proposed to be paid the assents of a larger majority than three-fourths in value of the creditors should be required, and that no majority, however large, should have authority to compel a single creditor to accept any composition of less than five shillings in the pound. Under the head of the Debtors' Act 1869, the petition calls attention to the immense decrease in the value of the property given up to creditors by their debtors since imprisonment for debt was abolished. In the five years previous to that Act the gross value of estates under Trust Deeds was £38,689,564; but in the five subsequent years the gross value of estates under liquidations and compositions was only £20,970,909. The comptroller of the Court, in his last report, also points out that although the total liabilities in 1874 showed an increase of £951,858 over the previous year, the assets showed a decrease of over £500,000. He considers this to be owing to the absence of all fear of imprisonment, and recommends the restoration of the clause in the Act of 1861 which authorised the judge, if the bankrupt had contracted debts at a time when he had no reasonable expectation of payment, to order him to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one year. This, you will observe, is the old creditor's panacea again, but it has no chance of being adopted. Whatever we may do, we shall certainly not restore imprisonment for debt under so elastic a principle as "reasonable expectation of payment" implies. The truth, however is, that for defects in the late Act creditors have mainly to thank themselves. Mr. Russell admits that in the settling of "liquidation by arrangement" the chief creditors rarely attend the meetings. With what reason, then, can they grumble at the decisions come to by the other creditors who really take the trouble to be present? The plain fact is that such Acts, like the Local Government Acts, do not work [illegible] because those mainly concerned [illegible] the trouble to work them. A [illegible] estate, like a ratepayer, [illegible] cause he

of employers and operatives from each town interested, shall be appointed and charged with the duty of taking such measures as may seem expedient for the accomplishment of the object.

Egyptian matters, or rather finance, have again been a prominent topic this week, and the scandals of the Stock Exchange are thicker and filthier than ever. Yesterday sales of these stocks were made to an enormous amount; this morning a most damaging leader appeared in the *Times*, representing Egyptian finance in the worst possible light, and the stocks fell fully 2 per cent., enabling those who yesterday sold to buy back at a handsome profit. The two facts—the preliminary sales and the leader—may not have any connection, but you will not get many City people to believe this. Who sold the stocks, is the first point. One seller, it is understood, was Mr. Labouchere with all his *entourage*, but the odd thing is, that the broker of this gentleman, or rather a partner, went to Egypt a week or two back avowedly to keep his friends here posted up as to all the facts, and that his first news was expected to arrive by telegraph just about this time. If that were all; if this broker, who I shall tell you is a thorough gentleman son of a civilian high in service under the Crown; if he sent home unfavourable news which his friends utilized on the Stock Exchange, the thing would be natural enough, and I am afraid, with our present notions would not be greatly found fault with. But this same broker is known also to be acquainted with Delane and the coincidence of his visit to Egypt, the leading article onslaught in the *Times*, and the "bear" sales of the day before, is quite too singular to have escaped notice. I do not say that the suspicions are justified, and at the worst perhaps they amount to no more than this, that Mr. S sent to Mr. D. or Mr. M. news which he believed they would innocently publish with comments of their own, and that he told his City friends he had done so, from which *they* drew a shrewd inference. Probably that is all. But candour and plain-speaking compel me to say that if it had been designed to produce a panic on the Stock Exchange among holders of these securities, a leading article could not have been more diligently written for the purpose. Every adverse point was taken up and carefully exaggerated; every favourable point kept back; and the conclusion was that unless the most stringent reforms were set about at once, of which there was no prospect, ruin was inevitable. This is grossly, scandalously untrue, and the want of any conceivable object in publishing such nonsense is what shocks and surprises people into possibly unjust suspicions. Egypt is full of correspondents just now. The morning papers have got theirs, or will have after the Prince of Wales has returned. D'Arcy has gone out for the *Observer*, which is specially fortunate in having such a correspondent; and besides the broker I have already mentioned, there are others. Meanwhile, the Government, vexed to see what use has been made of Mr Cave's mission, will recall him at once. It is, by-the-bye, quite true that Mr. Lowe was once thought of for this post, and was willing to go, but at the last moment Disraeli objected, and Mr. Cave was chosen. We shall have ample discussions in Parliament, so I need not dwell upon the subject here.

Writs have been issued against Albert Grant, and Mr. Puleston, M. P., for their promotion of the Emma Mine. The prosecutor is the present chairman, a Scotch gentleman of good estate, named Macdougall who has registered a vow to ruin Grant, and hopes to keep it. I believe he will fail. Fraud and conspiracy are freely alleged to justify the suit, and I am certain neither can be proved.

Richard Banner Oakley, of the Co-operative Credit Bank, mentioned in previous letters, has at last come to grief. He was arrested this day week at the suit of a depositor and remanded without bail. Though no worse than some men who now walk about free and rich, holding the "crown of the causeway," he has, I am afraid, a bad time before him, for his audacity ruined many innocents. According to the *Hour* of to-day, while [illegible] was found [illegible] moreover a sum [illegible] containing religious books one of which [illegible] Jesus," on which [illegible] a friend, and [illegible] have tribulation [illegible] overcome the [illegible] possible to disc[illegible] fact of the attempt [illegible] *World* newspaper [illegible] who [illegible]

[illegible] said about Egypt above [illegible] of the market for the [illegible] that the clique of speculators [illegible] "bearing" Egyptian [illegible] a Private Secretary [illegible]

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on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TWO NATIVE CHIEFS PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

ALLAHABAD, 18TH FEB.

Probably the Nawab of Bhawulpore, accompanied by the young Nawab of Mundote, will start for a visit to England in April next. Arrangements are to be made for their education at either Rugby or Cheltenham College.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Girdlestone, Resident at Nepaul, goes home for three months, Dr. Bellew officiating meanwhile.

General Donald Stewart, Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, succeeds to the command of the Lahore division, vice Sir Charles Reid, when General Barwell, now officiating in the Andamans, will be confirmed in the appointment.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

There will be no levée or public ceremony during the Prince of Wales's stay at Allahabad.

THE YUNNAN MISSION.

The troops to escort the Yunnan Mission will not leave British territory till it is absolutely necessary. They have to see Mr. Grosvenor and party safely through the King's Dominions to Rangoon. In Yunnan itself the Chinese Government is answerable.

THE VICEROY.

CALCUTTA, 18TH FEB.

According to present arrangements the Viceroy leaves by special train on the morning of the fourth of March for Allahabad. Colonel Michael accompanies the Viceregal party. The Viceroy will visit Benares after taking leave of the Prince of Wales.

WRECK OF A BOMBAY ARAB SHIP.

The Bombay Arab ship Fathay Salam, 800 tons, from Calcutta with rice and fifty passengers for Jedda, became a total wreck on the 13th instant on the south coast of Ceylon. Twenty persons landed, the rest are missing.

RANGOON SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Mr. Lingham, of the Calcutta Bar, has been offered and has accepted the appointment of the Judge of the Small Causes Court, Rangoon.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Calcutta Trades' Association and Deputation from the British Indian Association have presented memorials to the Lieutenant Governor in reference to the Municipal Bill. The former pray that it may be withdrawn and another substituted based on the free elective system.

CHANGES IN COMMISSIONERSHIPS.

Some changes in the Commissionerships are necessary owing to Mr. J. F. Cockerell's appointment to the Legislative Council. Lord Ulick Browne takes Rajshaye and Cooch Behar, Mr. Burkland, the Presidency, and Mr. Horace Cockerell, Burdwan. Mr. F. B. Peacock resumes the officiating Commissionership of Dacca.

CAPTURE OF ELEPHANTS.

Khedah operations in Chittagong are most successful. 86 captures.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HER MAJESTY'S NEW TITLE.

LONDON, 17TH FEB.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Bill authorizing the Queen to adopt an additional title passed a first time. The name of the [illegible] been mentioned.

[illegible]NDON, 18TH FEB.

[illegible]g to several questions last night, said [illegible] was a prerogative [illegible]and Mr. Forster [illegible]ess as despotic.

[illegible]PING BILL.

[illegible]assed a second

for year 1876-77. With the concurrence of the Lords of the Treasury, the rate adopted is 1s. 9½d.

We regret very much to learn that a steamship which arrived yesterday from Jeddah with pilgrims was found by the harbour authorities to have so many cases of small-pox on board that it was deemed advisable not to allow any of the passengers to land, but to send the ship towards Masagon and to prohibit any communication with the shore.

It is announced at St. Petersburg that the Persian Government, in order to carry out its newly established postal service, which has already been placed under the direction of two Austrian officials, has now decided to effect a junction with the Russian postal system at Tabreez near the frontier, where a Russian official will be placed in charge.

The arrangements for the defence of Malta by means of torpedoes have now been rendered so complete by the War Office, that should it be necessary to withdraw all her Majesty's ships from that place at any time the entire defensive system could be put into operation. The only requirements are a couple of steam launches by which the torpedoes could be placed in position.

Sir P. Haines, we (*Army and Navy Gazette*) hear preserves a becoming reticence as to his appointment. "He knows nothing of it." Of course not. It is not at all unlikely he will be Commander-in-Chief, for all that—nay, more, it is probable that he will by no means set himself down to carry out existing views and plans with fervour. Meantime, let the Army rest and be thankful. Every one but Sir P. Haines knows he is Commander-in-Chief.

We are sorry to learn that cholera and small-pox have been very prevalent of late in the Wynaad coffee districts, and several deaths have occurred from these diseases. The Neilgherry paper tells us of one coffee estate manager, who, when the cholera broke out amongst the estate coolies, knocked down the whole of the coolie lines, in hopes of stamping out the disease. The immediate consequence of this act was the flight of all the labourers. Luckily most of the pi king and despatching of crop had been got through.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—A sub-Arctic expedition has been organized for the next summer by the German Arctic Exploration Society. The main object of the expedition is to reconnoitre the ground in North Siberia in preparation for an expedition on a larger scale which is to follow next year, it is hoped, at imperial expense. The expedition will consist of Herren Brehm and Finsch, both well known naturalists, and Count Walburg-Zeil, of Wurtemberg, who joins it at his own cost and for his own pleasure.

Russia has now completed an interesting little bit of policy on the north-east coast of Asia. A telegram from St. Petersburg dated the 25th Jan. says that the exchange of the Japanese portion of the Island of Saghalin for the Russian Kurile Islands is now definitively carried out. Six hundred and fifty natives of Saghalin followed the Japanese who evacuated the territory. On the Kurile Islands only 72 of the natives remain as Japanese subjects, the rest intend migrating to Russian territory on account of their being Christians and their commercial interests in Russia.

The volume, now in the press, containing revised editions of Sir Henry Maine's "Village Communities in the East and West" and his "Rede Lecture," will, says the *Athenæum*, also contain a new edition of his essay on "Roman Law and Legal Education" (published in the "Cambridge Essays," 1856), together with some addresses to the University of Calcutta, and an essay on the "Principles of Evidence," which appeared some time ago in the *Fortnightly Review*. The celebrated essay on "Roman Law," and some of the other papers in the volume, must [illegible] should think, be entirely new to many [illegible] and American, as well as foreign readers.

In consequence of the judgment [illegible] Judicial Committee of the Privy [illegible] the title of "reverend" might be [illegible] senting clergy, the vicar of [illegible] St. Ives, Cornwall, has, in a [illegible] a Plymouth newspaper, requesting [illegible] to address him in future as [illegible] adds, "Correspondents who [illegible] rated

THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

III.—THE HADJEE GETS HIS TICKET.

Having selected a ship or steamer in which to make the voyage to Jeddah, the Hadjee must next secure his ticket, and in doing this, as in a most everything else, he finds nothing but obstacles in his way. Going on board the ship, it is not without difficulty that he gets someone to point out the available berths and give the name and address of the agent. This done he returns on shore and proceeds to find the agent at the address given, generally somewhere in the Fort, where he arrives at, say, three o'clock p. m. The agent is not in and has left out no tickets; no one knows what the fares are, or when the steamer is going, but if the Hadjee will kindly wait for a few minutes the agent will return. Accordingly the Hadjee waits until four o'clock and then raises a clamouring voice against the loss of time to which he is forced to submit, a consultation ensues among the quill drivers of the establishment which results in the discovery that the agent has no particular hour for attending at his office, and allows no one but himself to issue the tickets; and, further that he clearly and distinctly observed when going out, that if any person came to the office for tickets they were to be sent after him to the house of his friend Abraham. The clerks are very sorry for the mistake they have made in asking the Hadjee to wait; but, on the whole, they don't think it exactly unreasonable in the Hadjee to grumble at their stupidity as they are but *naukar log* what can they do? The Haujee being compelled to admit that the lost time cannot be recalled, and that there is therefore no good to be got by grumbling at it, accepts the advice of the clerks, and carefully noting the address of the agent's friend, who lives away in the back of the "Chuckla," goes out, takes a gharry, and paying an extra two annas for the sake of acceleraing his speed, starts off to find the agent. A smart twenty minutes' drive takes him to his destination, and having made enquiries he ascertains that there is some one with the name of the house, but no one knows exactly whether he is, or is not, the agent, though one of the hamals has a strong leaning in favour of the theory that it is. Couldn't some one go and ask whether it is the agent or not? No the master does not allow any one to intrude upon him while he is engaged in business, the Hajee had better wait. God is great and doubtless the steamer won't go for another three or four days, and if she does, and the Hadjee loses his passage—well, never mind, perhaps the ship will be lost and then the Hadjee will be glad that he didn't go in her. Consoled by these and other philosophical and edifying ideas, the Hadjee sits down once more and waits. Five o'clock comes and there is a movement on the staircase as the visitor takes his departure. He is not the agent, and the master of the house is sorry the agent is now on his way there, and must inform the Hadjee had to wait so long, but he could have told him at once that the agent had not been there that day. The Hadjee would look over to Mahomed's shop near the Jakaria Musjid he might find him there. The Hadjee starts off and arrives at the shop of Mahomed, who assures him that the agent is now on his way to the office, and must inform the Hadjee will probably appear within the next ten minutes as he never fails to say his evening prayers in the musjid and was never yet known to go to the musjid without first calling in at the shop. For the third time the Hadjee sits down and waits. Prayer time comes. The Muezzin of the neighbouring musjid announces the evening call to prayer, the shops are closing up rapidly, and the fading light induces thae Hadjee to consult the time-piece of an adjoining shop and on doing so finds that the hour of six is past by some fifteen minutes. "Sit down Hadjee," exclaims the shopboy who is a Hindoo, "sit down, never mind the clock, *khuda bura hai.*" The Hadjee feels the same aphorism put in the more orthodox language of the Hijaz and sits still, or as still as he can for another fifteen minutes, and then the shopboy exclaims in a breadth, "*jee!—nay!—yes!—hai!* as a gharry drives up the street brings with it the agent in *propria personæ* a stranger to the Hadjee, who having explained the object of his visit and alluded briefly but patiently to the long waiting he was forced to keep the agent instead of apologizing abuses the Hadjee and expresses the opinion that Hadjees, as a rule, are the most unreasonable people. However, in the present case he will for "the sake of God" forgive the ignorance displayed by the pilgrim in supposing that he has any interest in the agent of the steamer has at heart other interest in it, than that of rendering disinterested assistance to persons about to visit the House of God, and if the Haojee will call precisely at the morning he will enter fully into the matter of providing him with a ticket; at the same time he may observe that tickets are at a premium the Hadjee season is drawing to a close there are plenty repeatedly laid the tip of their first finger on each other's knee in an impressive but delicate manner, that the amount is finally settled to their mutual satisfaction, the Hadjee rejoicing that an abatement of nearly twenty per cent has been granted to him off the price originally asked, and "the" man congratulating himself on having secured as much per cent. more from the hadjee than had yet been given by any other Hadjee for the same accommodation.

But the Hadjee's troubles are by no means terminated when having handed a roll of notes to his companion he receives in exchange a receipt written in the Guzerattee language. Hastening back to the office in the Fort he is reminded that it is Saturday, and that therefore the agent had decamped at midday, taking the tickets with him; however, as the boat cannot go until Tuesday he may call on Monday, or if he prefers it he can go about five o'clock in the evening to the agent's house. Our Hadjee adopts the latter course and duly presents himself at the place mentioned, when he is told to wait upon "the" man at his bungalow near the Dhurmsalla, from whom he will get the ticket. The Hadjee, unlike Job, becomes weary with his troubles and demures in strong and vigorous language against being put to any further trouble; but the only reply he gets is, that if he wants the ticket he had better go for it, but if not, it is of course needless for him to trouble himself. And compelled to accede to this somewhat reasonable argument he tramps off to the bungalow near the Dhurumsalla, and after a little delay is put in possession of a ticket which he hastily confines in his pocket book and trudges home tired and weary but regaling himself with the idea that now at least his troubles are at an end, he proceeds on his way home with a leisurely pace and an easy mind. Supper over, our Hadjee is fain to satisfy the curiosity of his family, especially that of the female members, by exhibiting for their edification the scrap of paper which is to act such an important part in the history of their hadj. Having been duly handed round, inspected and reinspected, folded and unfolded, the ticket is handed back to our hero, who now for the first time peruses its contents, a process which he has only partly effected when his countenance suddenly falls, and leaning towards the light places the ticket in dangerous proximity to the flickering *butti*, as he reads and rereads, and turns and returns the paper looking at it from every possible direction, until at length he exclaims in tones of utter despondency "*Humora jahaz ke waste nahin*"—a declaration which falls upon the family circle—who, pressing close around him, have anxiously watched his strange manœuvres with mysterious forebodings, with startling effect. The old lady before mentioned seizes the paper, which being in English is worse to her than Greek to an Icelander, and inspects it, earnestly putting a score of questions in a breath. The eldest daughter bursts out crying, without knowing why her mamma scolds her, and the rest of the family indulge in surmises as to the probable result of the discovery, the junior males denouncing the "vendor of tickets" as a person of particularly small moral character. The first burst of indignation over the house resolves itself into a committee for the consideration of the best course to pursue. One suggests "go in the steamer the ticket is for," and being immediately suppressed as a know-nothing, relapses into silence The Police Court, the High Court, and the Small Causes Court each find an advocate, and a dark hint is thrown out that "Souter Sahib" is the man for the occasion, finally the old lady bestowing her approving sanction on our hero's own idea that it is only a mistake that will be rectified on application, the matter is adjourned until the following day, and so Saturday night closes over our Hadjee and his troubles.

Early on Sunday forenoon the Hadjee calls at the "office" in the Chuckla, and is sent from that to the bungalow near the Dhurumsalla, and from that to a house in the Fort, and back from that to the bungalow where, after an hour's hard talking, and several vague hints as to the Small Causes Court and other gloomy subjects, and a dispute as to the name of the steamer mentioned by the Hadjee when paying the money, and an assertion on both sides that every one present at that time was a witness in their favour, an exchange is made and the Hadjee having carefully assured himself that he has the "correct card" this time, departs for home, where we will leave him for to-day.

That the picture I have just drawn is not an extravagant one is a fact which too many Haujees can testify to from painful experience, and I may add that I myself underwent fully as much and even more trouble when securing my ticket. That this state of affairs should be permitted is simply disgraceful. The charterers of the hadj boats not only charge exorbitant prices, and overcrowd their boats, but they seem invariably to give the least possible attention to the wants and comforts of the people from whom they screw the uttermost penny possible. Hog easily sucke[illegible]

in September 1874 are only now published. The Act says:—"As soon as the affairs of the company are fully wound up, the liquidators shall make an account, showing the manner in which such winding up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, &c."

It is not too late to apply to the Court to appoint an official liquidator, and I trust the shareholders will either do this, or else adjourn the meeting and appoint a committee to examine and report on the accounts, as there are other questions that ought to be looked into.

GINGER.

HADJEE SHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was very glad for the sake of humanity to observe a statement a few days ago in your Aden News Letter, that the captain of the s.s. Dahlia had been fined Rs. 5,000 for carrying an excess of passengers (Hadjees) on board his vessel between Jeddah and that port. It only wants a few severe examples of this kind to suppress the practice of charterers and their abettors (the captains of ships) of carrying more than their legal number, totally regardless of the sufferings of these poor people by over-crowding.

In reference to this subject, it appears somewhat anomalous that whereas the captain of a vessel is liable to a fine for every passenger in excess of the authorized number *actually* conveyed on board his vessel from one port to another, no provision is made for punishing *an attempt* to do so, such attempts at this port, and I presume most others, being the rule and not the exception. A guilty intention is generally understood to be but little removed from a guilty act, especially when that intention is not carried out, simply owing to the special means that have been adopted by Government to prevent it—the customs officials at this port being the constituted authority in such matters, with the result, I may mention, that the officers of that department are frequently compelled to eject as many as one hundred pilgrims from a Hadjee ship on the eve of her departure.

It is truly pitiful on such occasions to see these poor wretched, and often enfeebled, men and women, begging to be allowed to remain, reiterating that they have paid their passage, and are homeless, being ignorant of the fact that the apparently harsh step has been taken for their good. When this occurs the idea suggests itself, Will these people be refunded their passage money? and are not the charterers of the vessel, from which they have been ousted, through no fault of theirs, liable for their "keep" during such time as they may have to remain in Bombay before they succeed in securing passage by another vessel?

As regards the latter point, I think I am right in saying that they do not receive any compensation during their enforced stay, and if they succeed in getting back their money, it is more through good luck than ought else; seeing that such benighted beings as the majority of them are, have not the sense (putting aside time and means) to take proper steps for its recovery, in the event of a charterer (as a rule natives) ignoring their claim and attributing the loss of their passage to the *Sircar's* arbitrary interference.

As Government undertakes to look after the physical welfare of these people, to the extent of seeing that the ships by which they travel are not overcrowded, they might safely and with advantage go a little further, and appoint some competent official to see that they are not victimized, by being made to suffer from the speculations of speculative charterers, who, with a view to illegitimately increasing their gains, choose to engage to carry more passengers than the vessels chartered by them are allowed, and trusting to chance that the officials deputed to do so may fail to detect the excess number.

If *the attempt* to carry more passengers than the number fixed by the surveyors were made punishable to a certain extent as well as the act itself, I am confident that much good would result therefrom, as it would attach a risk to the practice now fearlessly indulged in for want of some such deterrent.

It is natural to assume from the many attempts of the kind made, that charterers do occasionally succeed in evading detection; but if as I have suggested some pecuniary risk were attached to these attempts, they would, I believe, soon be abandoned altogether, and the case of vessels arriving at a port with more than their proper complement of passengers would, as a consequence, cease.—Yours, &c.

DAN.

WATER SUPPLY TO THE SHIPPING.

Messrs. E. Bates and Co. have sent us a copy of the following further correspondence on this subject:—

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

G. Manson, Esq., Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

Dear Sir,—We shall be glad to know whether arrangements have yet been concluded for laying down the water pipes at Mazagon. If there is still any difficulty in providing funds we shall be glad to advance the Rs. 59,000 at a reasonable rate of interest on the security of the Trustees, so that there may be no further delay in commencing the work.—Yours, &c.

p.p. Edward Bates and Co.
JAMES DICKSON.

No. 372—Bombay [illegible] Trust,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, [illegible] February 1876.

Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

Gentlemen,—With refer[illegible] your letter dated 9th instant, I am directed to [illegible] you copy of Government Resolution No. 3,8[illegible] 24th December, which contains the latest information which the Trustees have regarding the supply of water to the shipping from Mazagon.—I have, &c.

(Signed) G. Manson, Secretary.

[illegible]ebruary 1876

assault was disposed of [illegible]. A w[illegible] men were fined Rs. 25 each, a[illegible] sum of Rs. 100 each to keep t[illegible] Ahim Achoo on the night of [illegible] Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee appe[illegible] defence in this case. Anwee[illegible] for assaulting Sucker[illegible]oman.

The Theft of Post Letter[illegible] shaw, the sorting clerk attach[illegible] office between Bombay and [illegible] brought up on remand and ch[illegible] Cooper, at the Fort Police C[illegible] latter sent in by post, preferr[illegible] J. H. Cornwall, the Superinten[illegible] Offices. The Magistrate, af[illegible] evidence for the prosecution, [illegible] prisoner to take his trial at the [illegible] of the High Court.

Small-Pox in Bombay.—Yes[illegible] General Hospital there were [illegible] from small-pox, 77 at the J. J. [illegible] Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. [illegible] deaths from small-pox registered [illegible] whom 24 were Hindoos, 7 Ma[illegible] 1 native Christian. There [illegible] following districts:—viz. Le[illegible] 1; Market, 2; Chuckla, 4; O[illegible] 2; Dhobie Talao, 3; Funnewa[illegible] Khara Talao, 1; Khetwady, 1; [illegible] poors, 8; Parell, 1; Mahim, 1.

The Parsee Elphinstone Da[illegible] Elphinstone Theatre, the excell[illegible] appointments of which were de[illegible] reopens to-night, when the m[illegible] Elphinstone Dramatic Club [illegible] version of the well-known Engl[illegible] Lonely man of the Ocean," [illegible] "fairy opera" of Indra-Sabha, [illegible] infused into the constitution of [illegible] to preserve its original vigour; [illegible] that the enterprise of the mana[illegible] with a fair share of public patro[illegible]

The Theft of Valuable [illegible] named Topunmul Oudoomul, [illegible] connected with the theft of the th[illegible] Rs. 1,000 belonging to Sir Charl[illegible] arrested and placed before Mr. [illegible] at the Fort Police Court, charge[illegible] Rimington (of Messrs. Rimingto[illegible] appeared to conduct the case for [illegible] Nackjee Muncherjee, the clerk in t[illegible] Forbes and Co., who was the in[illegible] and reswora, and his informatio[illegible] peted in the presence and hea[illegible] when the informant further st[illegible] alluded to in his information wa[illegible] bar. The prisoner reserved cross[illegible] stage the case was adjourned fo[illegible] Friday next, the 25th instant.

The Cowardly and Brutal A[illegible] swain of the Persia.—Yesterda[illegible] Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, [illegible] against Thomas Fitzgerald, John [illegible] Timothy Carrol and John McLe[illegible] Persia, preferred by Fredrick Peck[illegible] ship, was called on for hearing. [illegible] Rimington, Hore, and Langley,) [illegible] the prosecution, and Mr. Turner [illegible] Turner) appeared for the defen[illegible] after a patient hearing of five [illegible] complainant for the prosecution, a[illegible] the defence, in disposing of the [illegible] there was no doubt in his mind [illegible] Peck was enticed away into the [illegible] No. 1, Fitzgerald, and when there [illegible] prisoners in a most cowardly [illegible] like manner, and he could see n[illegible] statement should be disbelieved [illegible] conduct of the two prisoners, Jon[illegible] were before him recently, their [illegible] disgraceful and unbecoming, had [illegible] assault. As to the other two [illegible] Motegod, a doubt appeared to run i[illegible] he would give them the benefit [illegible] As to the first, second, and third p[illegible] victed and sentenced to three mo[illegible] House of Correction.

The Sailors' Home.—We obser[illegible] the committee of the Sailors' Hom[illegible] number of officers and men of all [illegible] the home during 1875 was 15,63[illegible] being 9 74 in excess of the previous [illegible] About 104 distressed and destitut[illegible] modated in the home during 187[illegible] nected with their support havin[illegible] the shipping authorities on acc[illegible] Trade. "The friends of the hom[illegible] "will doubtless regret to learn that it is still kept in the old premises, which are situated, as is well known, in a most undesirable locality, but as the new building is now entirely completed, the committee trust that Government will be pleased to permit it to be occupied at an early date. Government was addressed on the subject of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on his late visit to Bombay, being asked to open the new home, the foundation-stone of which had been laid in 1870 by his Royal brother; but through some mistake or oversight, the wishes of the committee were not carried out, a matter which is to be regretted, as they believe the popularity of the new Sailors' Home would have been greatly increased in consequence." The health of the inmates has been generally good during the year. The small percentage of 55 sick was admitted into hospital, two only of the cases proving fatal from natural causes. The reading room at the home, although cramped, small, and unsuitable for the purpose, had been in great request during the year.

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...NAL SESSIONS.

...FEBRUARY.
...in CHARLES SARGENT.)
...HE AHMEDABAD CON-
...OY CASE.

...as resumed before his Lord...
...Special Jury.
...Narayen and nine ... prisoners were ... several counts, ... Narayen ... false charges ... man named ..., and his partn... Sett; with ... evidence; and ... finally giv... case in judicial proceedings; and all the ... with abetting him in the commission of ... Ramanrayen Ramprasad and Cooverjee ... other prisoners, were also separately ... intentionally giving false evidence. All ... appeared with the exception of three, who ...

... and Mr. Inversarity were counsel for the ... Mr. Marriott represented the first pri... ...ranson and Mr. Lang appeared for the ... Mayhew and Mr. B. M. Wagle defend...

... witnesses were examined for the prosecu... ...roborated statements that have already ... A few more witnesses still remain to ... prosecution.
... be continued to-day.

...Y THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL ... THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COM...

... of the suit brought by Her Highness ... Bhopal against the G. I. P. Railway ... over Rs. 64,655 for the loss of jewellery, ... articles, wearing apparel and other pro... ...g to Her Highness and followers, which ... by fire in a railway waggon in Novem... ...resumed yesterday before Mr. Justice ... High Court. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Lang ..., instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and ...ed for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. ...r. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, ...d Pelle, appeared for the Railway ...

...ation of witnesses for the plaintiff was ...

...examined by Mr. Leith—I am an assist... ...in the service of the Begum of Bhopal. ...h her to Bombay in November 1872. ...gum left for Surat, I went with others to ...station. A conversation took place be... ...and the station master. Shewlal said he ...that the men and the luggage should go ...the Begum had given instructions to that ...t the luggage contained gold and silver ..., watches, silk clothing, &c. The station ...looking at the luggage, said it would not ...go with us; and that we should hire a ...gon. The station master spoke in Hin... ...re was a native clerk standing with him ...nothing. The station master asked ...the waggon, which I paid on getting a ...goods. Rs. 1,460 were paid for the fare ...I saw Akbar Khan putting the luggage ...pote with plants into the waggon. The ...ged to the Begum's men. Padlocks were ...the doors of the waggon, a paper wri...ing ...the waggon, and letters in Gordoo were ...it with a piece of chalk. I got as com... ...from the Begum Rs. 4,355 for the loss of ...belonging to myself, my father and my brother ...with me in Bombay. I was sworn, and the ...paid me the money with the sanction of the ...

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—The railway company was not represented at the investigation in Bhopal. My goods consisted of broad cloth and silk clothes embroidered with gold lace, pearl and diamond neck... ...&c.

Shankerprasad Thakerprasad said—I am managing clerk to the "toshakhana," *i. e.* the public and private property of the Begum. I accompanied Her Highness to Bombay in November 1872 when she came here to be invested with the Star of India. I remember her going to Surat. On receiving orders, I made out a list of my own and the Begum's property and handed it to Akbar Khan together with the property. It was made up in twenty or twenty-one boxes. In none of the boxes were there any matches, match box, gunpowder, powder flasks, candles, or any other combustible articles. They contained jewellery, clothing, and other valuable articles. Akbar Khan compared my list with the contents of the boxes, and found it to be correct. The general list was not prepared at the time. I was the first to make over the property to him. He gave orders for a general list to be prepared. There was no combustible article in my own kit or that of the two servants under me. I was at the Byculla station when the goods were put into the waggon. After the train with the 160 men left the station, I saw the waggon with our goods. It was standing where it first was, near a small bungalow, towards the Boree Bunder station. I saw the waggon both on my going to and from the station. After the train left, I had a conversation with a sahib, but I don't know whether he was the station master. I asked the sahib why he had not sent the waggon with the same train with our men. Without giving me any answer, he hissed me away from him. I thought he was the sahib of the station. The train which carried our men was a long train. I did not see Colonel Osborne at the station that day. I went to the station the next day to see my brother ...

...alons. Numerous bands of the enemy were utterly routed by a handful of Russians, fortified positions were taken by storm, and the bravery of our troops everywhere demonstrated by the complete discomfiture of the adversary. The remodelling of the Russian Army was not interrupted by this local disturbance. Without increasing the Army beyond the ordinary peace footing, and momentarily exhausting our financial resources, the War Office steadily continued its preparations for an effective policy in time of war. The reorganization of the different parts of the army went on vigorously; the equipment of the troops was improved; and everything done to add to the moral and fighting capacity of the troops. We have, so to say, been gathering capital to be spent when opportunity arises. The most important measure taken in the course of the year is the reform of Cavalry and Horse Artillery. The seven Cavalry Divisions of the Line have been doubled, and with the Cossack regiments now form 14 Divisions, each including one regiment of Dragoons, one of Uhlans, one of Hussars, and one of Don Cossacks. Out of the four Don Cossack regiments not entering into these mixed Divisions a separate Cossack Division has been organized. The Cavalry of the Guard, too, has been placed in marching order, and, including the detachment stationed at Warsaw, divided into three mixed and one Cossack Division. The same order extends to the Caucasian Cavalry Division, which, reinforced by two new regiments of regulars and two regiments of Cossacks, is now sufficiently numerous for two Divisions, bringing up the total Cavalry Divisions to 20. The reorganization of the Cavalry has been accompanied by the permanent increase of the squad from 13 to 16. The reserve squadrons and brigades will be called supernumerary, and deprived of their Staff. Their employment in peace will be solely to break in horses; in war they will only fill up gaps in the field troops.

"The reorganization of the Horse Artillery was occasioned by that of the Cavalry, and consists in the increase of the horse batteries of the Line from 18 to to 26, and of the Cossack batteries from 16 to 22. The number of guns in each battery is reduced from eight to six. Two of the new horse batteries are to be attached to each Cavalry Division. The Guards five regular batteries and one Cossack battery are united with a Horse Artillery Brigade; in the Line no brigades are formed, but the various batteries so distributed that the first Cavalry Divisions are only provided with regulars, while the remaining seven have one regular and one Cossack battery.

"By this reorganization a close tie has been established between our Cossacks and the Cavalry of the Line. Henceforth they will constitute only one force, consisting of different elements. For this purpose the whole service of the Cossack troops had to be thoroughly remodelled. Up to the present time it is well known the Don Cossack regiments had no permanent military organization. Fresh regiments being formed whenever there was a conscription, and the officers being taken in turn, the whole constituted a mass of men without any real connexion. After two or three years' service the regiments returned to the Don, and the men betaking themselves to domestic occupations, there remained not a vestige of the squadrons to which they had belonged. By an order issued towards the end of 1874 this defect was done away with. The Cossacks are now a body of men perfectly organized in time of peace, and easily assembled and added to the Cavalry Divisions in time of war. Under the new arrangements the Don Cossacks will supply 62 regiments and 22 horse batteries in time of war. Two of these regiments and two of these batteries belong to the Guards. In peace they have 21 regiments and eight horse batteries under arms. We have thus gained an excellent corps, numbering between 50,000 and 55,000 men, with a reserve of some 30,000 more.

"The peace footing of the Cavalry was likewise increased last year, the squads being raised to 24. In addition to this the Caucasian regiments were raised to four battalions and increased by a whole Division the 41st. The fortress battalions were raised to 500 men, and provision made to expand each battalion into two in time of war. Fourth battalions were also formed in the Guards, each having four companies. Two more battalions and one battery were formed for service in Turkestan, and the Crimean and Bashkire squadrons raised to Divisions, in consequence of the increased number of recruits.

"All these re-organizations hardly added to the peace-footing of 775,000 men. In consequence, however, of the considerable diminution of the men of the Reserve levied in 1854 and 1855, 180,000 were levied instead of the 150,000 as usual. The fact of this increased conscription being carried on with perfect order and regularity, as though the population had always been accustomed to it, is the best proof that the military reform was in consonance with the circumstances of the times, and well weighed in its every detail. One of the satisfactory results of increased conscription is the removal from the ranks of offenders and vicious individuals long under arms. The new comers, according to the unanimous opinion of their chiefs, are vastly superior to the men of previous conscription, both in intellectual development and zeal. The small percentage of educated men whose influence upon the troops was feared by some have shown themselves altogether well disposed and pre-eminently loyal to throne and country. The signal improvement in the *morale* of the troops will be seen from the following comparative table:—

Number of troops under arms	In every 1870.	1,000.	In every 1875.	1,000.
	733,000	—	770,000	—
Offenders prosecuted	30,487	41·6	21,495	27·9
Offenders punished	20,852	28·4	13,534	17·6
Deserters	3,849	5·2	2,630	3·4

"In 1866 and 1867 the number of deserters rose to 6,000. Universal conscription has also affected the officers. Since the Crimean War we have never been able to make up the vacancies in the officers' list. The last few years, it is true, the deficiency was considerably diminished; but it was only in consequence of the introduction of universal conscription that we were enabled to fill up every gap, and, indeed, had a surplus left. There is reason to hope that we shall be able to officer without any particular difficulty the newly organizing troops, to promote which purpose the regulations upon the duties and position of Reserve officers are being drawn up. With the increasing number of officers, their quality is steadily improving. Short time ago the great mass of Russian officers, so to say, absolutely without education. Last year we had 4,590 pupils in the Government of Cadet schools with the increase of these schools. Last year we had 4,590 pupils in the Government of Cadet schools maintained by Government; but as there were ... been found necessary to pre... ...00 pupils. This figure will give ... ...ere a year."

BANKS.

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My Firm have secured the following monopolies:—
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